

class.

D. Hypotheses and Further Specifications of the Question

As far as the practical aspects of this study, five hypotheses are examined:

(1) The majority of Palestinian-Arabs penetrating into the Israeli labor market in the post-1967 era enter predominantly proletarian class locations. That is, they are employed in productive, manual, non-supervisory labor categories.

(2) The Palestinian-Arabs penetrating into the Israeli labor market tend to predominantly replace Jews in the technical division of labor (the occupational/industrial structures of employment).

(3) In the social division of labor (the production process), Palestinian-Arabs penetrating the Israeli labor market tend to predominantly join Jews in proletarian class location (a promoting tendency).

(4) Some segments of the proletarian employees in Israel tend to benefit indirectly from surplus-value created by other segments (an impending tendency).

(5) The more Palestinian-Arabs occupy proletarian locations in Israel's social division of labor, the more favorable become the objective conditions for potential cross-national proletarian alliances. This hypothesis is based on the assumption that there is a Jewish working class in Israel and on the fact that the size of the Palestinian labor force employed in Israel is relatively small (in 1974, only 15 percent of total).³⁵

For examining these hypotheses, we need to find out where the Palestinians penetrating the Israeli labor market are placed in the production process -- this includes their place in the technical and the social divi-